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TRAGEDIES OF THE WAR

Pathetic Scenes and Touching Reunions Witnessed.

Real Anguish of Battle Falls to Lot of Woman—Thrilling Stories.

London, Sept. 26.—Could all the amazing, graphic and thrilling war stories now being brought back by wounded British soldiers be compiled and published they would make highly interesting reading. Every day hundreds of the injured are invalided home and they all have tales to tell.

All the wounded soldiers who have arrived at Aldershot have stories of the remarkable artillery practice by the German guns, which they ascribe to the close co-operation between the guns and aeroplanes.

While men must fight and bear the consequences like men the real anguish of war is the lot of their women. The fact is sadly evident just now at the hospitals in which our wounded soldiers are being tenderly nursed back to health and vigor.

Take the scene at the London Hospital, where some hundreds of our warriors broken at Mons are being cared for. All through the day the institution was besieged by relatives of those within, anxiously inquiring for the latest tidings of the patients, or waiting, patiently, hopeful.

Inside, there were many touching scenes, pathetic reunions of husband and wife, mother and son. A hospital inevitably sees much of the drama of life even in peace; in times of war it is there, perhaps, that the human factor is uppermost.

A wife returns from visiting her husband—an infantryman disabled while in the thick of the fighting at Mons—full of hope, and talked of the prospect of her husband's early recovery. She could scarcely credit the fact that he had actually returned.

"It has all happened so quickly," she said. "He managed to wire, telling me to come and that's how I have seen him so quickly."

"Look what he gave me," she added, and produced a small, evil-looking rifle bullet, which was passed from hand to hand.

Her husband would soon be better. That was welcome assurance. But she did not want him to get well "too quickly." Like every other woman, however, she was proud of the part her man had played. One told little tales of bravery on the part of the wounded, of heroism under fire against tremendous odds, of solicitude for chums less capable of caring for themselves.

Large numbers of additional wounded reached this country, and like those before them, had stories of adventure to relate.

One of the 120 men taken to Birmingham, who had lost his left hand, wondered why he had been sent home. "I can still do a bit of damage with this," he said, shaking his right fist.

A member of the field artillery, whose head was bandaged and who could not speak, wrote down the following: "The shells came down like rain and our regiment had only one officer left. I was on a flank with my gun and fired about 60 rounds in 40 minutes, but we wanted support and could not get it."

One man belonging to the Suffolks stated that his regiment arrived at Mons on Sunday afternoon, and they were immediately set to building trenches. At that time the Germans were about 2,000 yards away, but when 300 yards off they closed in, some lying down, others kneeling, and the third line standing. "It was then we peppered them," he said, "and it is no exaggeration to say we tore great holes and gaps in their ranks. Each of us in the daylight fired with precision at the obvious target, but in the dark—and the night raged for two nights without a break—we simply had to fire in their direction, trusting to luck."

A bombardier of the Royal Field Artillery explained that the enemy

work was made easy by the aeroplanes which flew over the British lines and signaled by means of a flash light. "Soon their shrapnel began to drop," he added, "and it did a lot of damage. We had to find our own range, but our men did magnificently when they once got to work."

One poor fellow whose head was so smothered in bandages that his features could not be seen, remarked, "We could beat them with bladder-sticks if it were not for the shells, which were appalling. The effect could not be described."

Between 200 and 300 wounded soldiers arrived at Brighton yesterday. Thousands of people assembled outside the railway station and lined the route to the hospital. Soldiers with minor wounds chatted to civilians about their experiences, telling how tremendous were the odds against them, how they peppered the enemy, and how cruel the Germans were to the wounded. They appeared possessed of a burning desire to return to the front and to have another go at the enemy.

A Lancashire Fusilier told that he marched, or rather hobbled, a dozen miles after he was wounded in the leg, and that the bullet was only extracted on Monday, yet, yesterday he was limping round in the sunshine with a cigarette between his lips.

Oh, the longing for tobacco which the eyes of the convalescents speak! The gift of a few cigarettes to the Connaught and Cambridge hospitals would make numerous Tommies happy.

The young Fusilier spoke in high praise of the German gunnery, but held their rifle shooting in utter contempt, and declared that they could not stand the bayonet. He saw a company of Irish Fusiliers go for a mob of the enemy, who "turned and ran like hares."

"The best thing I saw from our trenches," he went on, "was a charge by a squadron of the Nineteenth Hussars, who went straight for some dismounted cyclists. It seemed a mad thing to do for the Germans, who had been peppering our infantry, should have been able to stop them with their rifles, but they didn't and after the Hussars rode through there was not a German left alive."

The Fusilier spoke enthusiastically of the bravery of the French peasant women.

Even while we were being shelled in the trenches," he said, "they came up to our lines and brought us fruit." He saw from a distance Germans bayoneting figures on the ground.

W. P. Iler Dead.

Mr. W. P. Iler died at his residence in Rockport, this county, at 3 o'clock last Sunday afternoon, after a protracted illness of typhoid fever. After short funeral services conducted by Richard Sneddon, his remains were taken charge of by the Masons who conducted the burial services in a very impressive manner Monday afternoon.

The deceased, who had been a member of the Presbyterian church for several years, was one of Rockport's most prominent business men, well liked by everybody. At the time of his death he was president of the Rockport Deposit Bank.

He was the oldest son of our townsman, Mr. R. T. Iler, and brother of our well known grocerman, Mr. J. C. Iler. He leaves a wife, seven children, ranging in age from 7 to 18 years, a father, two brothers, three sisters, many friends and relatives to mourn his death.

Mr. Iler was in his 51st year at the time of his death.

Carranza Willing to Resign.

Mexico City, Sept. 29.—In his reply this afternoon to the petition of Francisco Villa's generals, asking him to resign in favor of Fernando Iglesias Calderon and thus avoid civil war, Gen. Venustiano Carranza says:

"I will gladly take such action if it is ratified by the general conference; if not I will fight with the same energy that I employed in combating the usurpation of Huerta. I will fight reaction and the old regime which appears now to be headed by Villa, who, it may be, is an unwitting tool in this as was Orozco in his fight against Madero."

Gen. Carranza asks Gen. Villa's chiefs to demand the retirement of their leader as commander of the Northern division of the army in view of his Carranza's willingness to retire if the army so votes.



HON. WM. SHERMAN BALL.

What promises to be one of the most interesting contests for Kentucky Congressional honors this fall, is the race in the Fourth district between Hon. W. S. Ball, the Republican nominee, and Hon. Ben Johnson, the incumbent.

Already the attention of many State politicians is attracted to this race as one that may result in the overcoming of the Democratic majority, as was once accomplished by Hon. John W. Lewis.

Mr. Ball is regarded as a dangerous candidate. He comes of sturdy Virginia stock on both sides, is a fighter and is prominently connected where votes and friends will count. His father was a Federal soldier and served in the Third Kentucky Cavalry thru the war.

He is forty, a bachelor, a Baptist in religion, a prominent Mason and is identified with other orders, and has always been a progressive public spirited citizen. He was born on a Breckinridge county farm, being one of eleven children. He chiefly secured his own education in the public schools, the Hardinsburg High School and Bowling Green Normal. He became a teacher and has always been a staunch supporter and champion of public schools and education. He has held a number of important positions, including that of Circuit Clerk, Postmaster at Hardinsburg

and Assistant Secretary of State under Dr. Ben L. Bruher. He is a lawyer by profession and a member of the firm of Moorman & Ball at Hardinsburg.

Mr. Ball has long been recognized as one of the best political organizers in the State. His leadership has been wise in his county and district. He was nominated by a large majority, in the recent primary, over two strong and worthy opponents and his standing and popularity at home is attested by the fact that he received all, except fifteen, of the Republican votes cast in Breckinridge county. The Republicans are united and active in his district and are boosting him strong, while he is engaged in an active campaign.

He is a strong advocate of, and his hobby is, substantial Federal aid to the building of public highways, and if elected he will specialize on and devote his special attention and strongest efforts to securing and supporting legislation to that end.

He has always been and is in favor of a strong, large and formidable American Merchant Marine, and believes that American goods and materials should be carried in American vessels, flying the American flag, and that American shippers should not pay two hundred million dollars per annum to foreign vessels for carrying freight and then have their trade paralyzed in time of war.

TURPINITE MAY BE CAUSE OF LOSSES

Deadly Gas Capable of Slaying Thousands—Inventor's Stormy Career

New York, Sept. 30.—A possible explanation of the terrible slaughter among the Germans described in the recent dispatches from the scene of war is furnished by a prominent American long resident in Paris and widely acquainted in Government circles. It is his opinion that the French are using shells filled with a new explosive invented by Eugene Turpin, the inventor of melinite, which liberates deadly gases that asphyxiate all within range of the shells.

At the beginning of the war the Paris newspapers mentioned a new explosive of Turpin's invention which had just been tried out, and predicted that it would annihilate whole regiments. Bombs charged with it were dropped from aeroplanes upon a field containing several hundred sheep, and according to the report all the animals were killed by the fumes. So deadly was this explosive that the French Government at first hesitated to use it on the ground that the slaughter would be too terrible.

Some of the Paris papers intimated in the early stages of the conflict

(Continued on Eighth Page)

GLYNN NOMINEE NEW YORK DEMS.

Present Governor Wins By Big Majority In The Primary.

New York, Sept. 29.—With the up-State vote and practically all of the New York City returns, as appeared tonight that James W. Wadsworth, Jr., had won the Republican nomination for United States Senator over William M. Calder, and that Frederick M. Dayton had defeated former Gov. William Sulzer for the Progressive gubernatorial nomination.

Gov. Glynn, District Attorney Whitman and Ambassador Gerard continued to add to their pluralities up-State for the Democratic gubernatorial and Democratic senatorial nominations, respectively. With a majority of almost 100,000 already established over John A. Hennessey, it appears that the Governor would finish probably 125,000 votes ahead of his opponent. Whitman's plurality probably will be between 50,000 and 75,000. It is believed that Gerard's plurality will exceed 75,000.

A persistent report is current that Hennessey will make an independent race for Governor despite his defeat by Gov. Glynn. Hennessey has not

committed himself on this rumor, but his friends declare that it is not unlikely he will follow this course.

Returns on Republican candidates for United States Senator with New York City virtually complete and 2,432 out of 3,173 districts up-State gave Wadsworth 70,872; Calder 66,755; Hill 28,921.

New York City virtually complete and 2,174 up-State districts gave Dayton 14,534 and Sulzer 12,397.

Both Sulzer and Calder still were hopeful tonight, however, that they might nose out their opponents in the end. Sulzer reiterated that if he was given a fair count, he would win, but did not indicate whether he believed frauds have been committed.

Appeal For Help For Catholics in Mexico.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Asking that the United States recognize no government in Mexico which does not grant religious liberty, a delegation representing the American Federation of Catholic Societies of America called on President Wilson today.

Resolutions were presented, protesting that nuns and priests have been robbed and murdered by Constitutionalists and that church property had been destroyed. The President was told that among the priests and nuns in danger were some American citizens in Saltillo and Mexico City. The delegations asked that the administration take active steps for their relief.

The delegation consisted of Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts; the Rev. R. H. Tierney and John Whalen, of New York, and Henry V. Cunningham, of Boston. Bishop Currier, of Matanzas, Cuba, will discuss the difficulties of Catholics in Mexico with President Wilson tomorrow. The President promised to do everything possible for those in danger.

Night Riders Denounced.

Madisonville, Ky., Sept. 30.—The September term of the Hopkins Circuit Court convened yesterday morning with an unusually heavy docket. Judge J. Fleming Gordon's denunciation of the "Night Riders" was severe. He suggested that the County Judge be petitioned to appoint a sufficient number of county patrolmen to afford adequate protection for the people.

Gifford Pinchot Ill.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 30.—Gifford Pinchot, Progressive party candidate for the United States senate, is ill here of ptomaine poisoning. His wife today visited the various towns where he was scheduled to speak, and explained the situation to the waiting audiences.

Mrs. Ringo's Father Dead.

Wednesday's Owensboro Messenger says: "George T. Ryan, one of the best known farmers and citizens of Logan county, died at his home at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Ryan has been seriously ill for several days, and his death was expected."

The deceased was eighty years old and was held in high esteem by all who knew him. He was a gentleman of the old school, and his death will cause universal regret. He was a member of the Masonic order, and has been an elder in the Christian church of Adairville for more than fifty years. He is survived by six children, one of whom is Mrs. Ben D. Ringo, of Owensboro, who was at his bedside at the time of his death.

The funeral was conducted from the family residence at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, with interment in the old family burying ground. His grandson, Ryan Ringo, went to Adairville yesterday morning to attend the funeral.

County Attorney Loses Inheritance Tax Case.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30.—Differentiating between suits to collect tax on omitted property and suits to collect inheritance taxes, the court of appeals this morning reversed the Franklin circuit court, which had rendered a judgment requiring State Auditor H. M. Bosworth to allow County Attorney George Batterton, of Bourbon, \$431 commission for collecting the inheritance tax of \$28.75 from the administrator of the estate of Laura Bell Judy, and held that the statute does not allow a 15 per cent commission to county attorneys in such cases as it does in suits for omitted taxes. It was a test case. The opinion was written by Chief Justice Hobson.

OLD PARTIES ARE FOSSILIZED

So Says Roosevelt In Speech At Columbus.

Tariff On Sugar Called Misguided Legislation By The Democrats.

Columbus, O., Sept. 28.—Addressing an audience in Memorial Hall here tonight Col. Roosevelt criticized the old parties as "fossilized," found little save inefficiency and in competency in their programs affecting labor, combinations and the tariff, and pointed to the Progressive platform as the only one showing the way to true reform.

The old parties, he said, can not and will not deal with new ideas in adequate fashion.

"They know that if they put the wine of the new ideas into the old bottles of their organizations these old organizations would burst asunder," he said. The attitude of the present Democratic Administration on the tariff and trusts he described as firing, "so as to hit it if it is a bear and to miss it if it is a calf."

The Colonel explained his opposition to State ownership in most instances because of the superior efficiency of most privately conducted enterprises. The distribution of the mails, water and light he said fall naturally within the province of the State, but in general State regulation and supervision were to be preferred to State ownership.

"My own recent experiences in traveling on a State owned railroad in France, and in using the State-owned telephone in England, impressed me with the marked comparative superiority in service rendered by our own privately-owned railroads and telephones; but I am informed that in Belgium the direct reverse obtains," he said.

In pleading for an untrammelled tariff commission the speaker declared that the Democratic revision was hampered in the same manner that the Aldrich-Vreeland adjustment was by the conflict of sectional and private interests.

"We are a great nation," he asserted, "and we must think nationally and act nationally."

Colonel Roosevelt pointed to the placing of sugar on the free list as an example of unscientific legislation and declared that the advance in sugar resulted because, he declared the American grower simply quit business, and the law of supply and demand did the rest. He described the policy of the Progressive party, as one of wise and cool-headed radicalism.

"Under the Republican scheme a few men prosper too much. Under the Democratic scheme nobody prospers enough," he asserted. He remarked in passing that the Democrats had failed in repeated promises to provide a presidential primary and characterized the omission as an "outrage."

On the subject of combinations, the former President said that the war-time advance in food-stuffs and the plight of the cotton growers emphasized the need of properly regulated and supervised combinations for the benefit of the great and the small alike. The war, he added, has showed the need of combinations among business men, especially small business men. But, he said, they were prohibited by laws which prohibit all combinations.

Col. Roosevelt took the decision in the International Harvester case, recently handed down, as an illustration of the evil effect of condemning all combinations.

"The court in the Harvester case," said the Colonel, "decided that what the Harvester Company had done was beneficial to the country as a whole, but that it was illegal."

For Sale.

A big stock of superfine Timothy Seed—99 per cent pure—which I will sell at reasonable prices.

W. E. ELLIS.

Feed & Produce Merchant.

WARNS U. S. OF JAPAN

Bartholdt Says She Will Demand Pound of Flesh.

When Yellow Peril Confronts Us
May Expect No Help
From Britain.

New York, Sept. 27.—Many hundreds of German-Americans attended exercises in Terrace Garden today, making the thirteenth anniversary here of German Day—a day set apart to bring together the Germans in this country and to revive the sentiment of the Fatherland. Numerous speeches marked the two sessions of the day, the principal one being delivered in the evening by Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri.

Mr. Bartholdt pointed out that Frederick the Great was the first to recognize the cause of the American revolutionists, and sent one of his best generals, Baron von Steuben, whose abilities as an organizer helped make the victories of George Washington possible; that Germany was almost the only country which showed a friendly attitude toward this country during the Civil War, and that German bankers were the only ones in Europe to aid the United States financially during the Civil War.

Referring to Japan's entry into the war, the speaker said this did not portend any good for the United States. "England's summons to the black men, the brown men and the yellow men to fight her battles against a white and highly cultured nation," he said, "will not be the end of it. Japan will demand her pound of flesh, which is bound to be cut out of the skin of one Uncle Sam. Even now supremacy in the Pacific may have been promised the yellow man in return for his present aid, and for the protection by Japan of India."

"On whom, if not on Germany, could we rely for assistance if we ever had a falling out with Japan?" he asked. "Certainly not on England."

"German-Americans are very justifiably embittered," he continued, "at the animosity which is shown in the Anglo-American press. It always has been an invariable rule of the German-Americans here to show the utmost loyalty to the United States, and the least they can ask is that the press of this country show fairness toward the country from which they came."

In conclusion, Mr. Bartholdt ventured a prophecy by saying:

"A defeat or dismemberment of the German Empire will mean eternal war, because the Teutonic race will never accept such a result. A victory of the two Germanic nations, however, will signify permanent peace. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary cherish peace, and their two rulers wish for their people the blessings of fruitful civilization, the of industry and trade and the highest development of the arts and sciences and the condition of such progress and the healing of the wounds caused by this horrible war is a secure and permanent peace, anchored upon an international agreement providing for disarmament and for a high court of nations which will adjust all the peoples' differences and whose decisions will be backed up by an international police force."

Among other speakers was Jeremiah J. O'Leary, chairman of the American Truth Society and of the lecture bureau of the United Societies.

Hopeless Lung Trouble Cured.

Many recoveries from Lung Troubles are due to Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It strengthens the Lungs, checks the Cough and gives relief at once.—Mr. W. S. Wilkins, Gates, N. C. writes: "I used Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey in a case given up as hopeless and it effected a complete cure." Get a bottle of Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. If your cough is dry and hacking let it trickle down the throat, you will surely get relief. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

The War of the Nations.

Without entering into the partisanship or race animosities of Europe, without taking sides in what is their affair and not ours, on a basis of our natural sympathies, does it not still behoove us to consider what effect the result of this great conflict may have on our own interests and destinies as a nation? For that such an effect it will have is undeniable.

Should the allies win, the status

quo ante bellum will be largely resumed so far as the world outside of Europe is concerned, except for the annihilation of German commerce. It is true England will no longer be menaced by Germany, therefore will be more strongly confirmed in her naval superiority; but, on the other hand, England will still have enough to take care of with the other nations without resuming her quondam position of bully against this nation.

Should, on the other hand, the allies be defeated, Germany would become supreme on the seas and assume the Napoleonic role of France a century ago. Assuming this position can be maintained, the German navy and mercantile marine would dominate the world. Which, then, is most to our interest as a nation?

The prime, if not the fact to remember in deciding this question is that whereas England has always supported our Monroe Doctrine, Germany has always been hostile to it; in fact, we may say that but for England we could never have supported it until now. Germany is, among the nations a "bouncer" or "climber" as the English aptly term one who eagerly elbows his way to the front without regard to the rights or interests of others. With her rapidly growing power she has asserted her voice more and more loudly in "Weltpolitik," and without considering her eager competition in the South American trade as being other than an amicable one, we cannot properly neglect to note her assertiveness in matters closely touching her own sphere of interest, notably in the Mexican and San Domingan muds. It is well understood that Germany covets naval stations or other territorial outposts in the West Indies, and it cannot be a bad guess that she would follow the same tactics to get them as she did, for example, in the case of Kiao Chao, or Austria in the case of Bosnia, or both of them in the present war. The Teutonic policy of territorial forward movement has always been one of sudden seizures, taking would be opponents by surprise and then pleading fait accompli.

With Germany in the ascendant, it goes without saying that we should have to greatly strengthen our naval power and to maintain the utmost vigilance to prevent some surprise against us in the new world, with the utmost certainty of becoming ultimately embroiled ourselves in a war with Germany that would reduce us, as it previously reduced the other nations, to a secondary place.

To these considerations is to be added that of similarity of national ideal as between Germany and the allies. Germany puts forward as her great slogan the repression of the slav "barbarians"; but the facts of history are not to be forgotten. Without even mentioning the century-long friendliness of Russia for the United States, unbroken by any unfriendly act, let us go back again to the sequel of the Napoleonic wars when the so-called Holy Alliance was formed by Russia, Prussia and Austria with the object of upholding absolutism in general and preventing the revolt of the Spanish colonies in America in particular. It was this very Holy Alliance led by the three European autocrats, but opposed, be it remembered, both by Great Britain and France, that led to the establishment of our historic Monroe Doctrine. Names and circumstances have changed, but national character has not. Western Europe and the United States still remain the free countries of the world, and eastern Europe holds the absolute countries; the dividing line between them is clear, and so is the interest of the United States.

The effort of one country or race to dominate all the others must ultimately come to naught; such has ever been the history of the world, and all such empires but one have been of brief duration, the single exception being due to the enormous concentration of civilization at a single point. Ultimately such an empire as that of Napoleon expands until it falls to pieces of its own weight, but in the meantime such a military predominance as that threatened by the Teutonic civilization at this time, even for a few years, would work serious and possibly irreparable injury to our interests.—George W. Colles in Scientific American.

Your Fall Cold Needs Attention.

No use to fuss and try to wear it out. It will wear you out instead. Take Dr. King's New Discovery, relief follows quickly. It checks your Cold and Soothes your Cough away. Pleasant, Antiseptic and Healing. Children like it. Get a 50c. bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and keep it in the house. "Our Family Cough and Cold Doctor" writes Lewis Chamberlain, Manchester, Ohio. Money back if not satisfied, but it nearly always helps.

NEW GERMAN SIEGE GUN

Mighty Weapons of the Kaiser's
Army Renders Forts
Useless.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—It is still too early to base general predictions concerning war in the future upon the engagements of the present great European struggle. One prediction however, does seem fairly "justified" already. It is that the day of fortresses has passed.

The new forty-two centimeter (16.8 inch) siege gun of the German force appears to have demonstrated its ability to demolish the strongest fortification ever made. Pictures of the demolition at Liege bear striking testimony to the power of this new arm. A single projectile demolished utterly walls of reinforced cement and steel, ripped open steel towers and piled the mass upon the fort's defenders.

This new siege gun has been the surprise of the war. It has been repeatedly asserted that no nation has any military secrets that are not in possession of all other important nations, but events have proved not only that the existence of this terrible weapon was not known to foreign nations, but that only a limited number of high German army officials themselves had so much as heard of it. A member of the Reichstag, whose name is not given, is quoted as follows in a German paper:

"The fact that the German army possessed such a gun was as much of a surprise to the Germans as to foreigners, for its construction and nature were kept secret, as the situation demanded, so that even in the empire only a limited number knew about it. When the trials were finished and all was ready to begin the construction of the new gun, the problem presented itself of making this wonderful work of war without attracting any attention."

"More than forty officers participated in the preliminary discussion over the preparation of the military budget for the consideration of the budget commission of the Reichstag. When the subject of 'arms' was reached, the head of this department requested that this part of the budget be not debated at that time. At the close of the session he told me confidentially that a new siege gun was in consideration. The general staff, he said, had urgently requested that not a word be said about the matter in the budget commission. Not even the officers, they declared, knew of what was being done."

"The request of the general staff was observed. Then work on the new gun began. A number of them are in the arsenals. Six weeks ago, as member of the commission on arms, I was in a gun factory and was informed that any number of tubes and projectiles for the guns can be finished in a very brief time, not to mention the great supply on hand. I asked whether these guns wore themselves out quickly, and was assured by an expert that there are not enough forts in the world to wear out a single gun."

Apply Sloan's Freely For Lumbago.

Your attacks of Lumbago are not nearly so hopeless as they seem. You can relieve them almost instantly by a simple application of Sloan's Liniment on the back and loins. Lumbago is a form of rheumatism, and yields perfectly to Sloan's, which penetrates quickly all in through the sore, tender muscles. Rubbers up the back and makes it feel fine. Get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for 25 cents of any druggist and have it in the house—against colds, sore and swollen joints, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica and like ailments. Your money back if not satisfied, but it does give almost instant relief.

Modern Artillery.

The guns used by the French army are turned out by the hundreds at the famous Creusot works. The history of these works, as well known as those of Krupp in Germany, or Armstrong's in England, reads like a romance.

The first mention of Creusot, under the name of the "Villa de Creusot," occurs as early as 1253. It was then a simple farm. It is now a town of 30,000 inhabitants.

In the sixteenth century coal was discovered at Creusot, though it was until 200 years later that a company was formed to mine it. Gradually iron works were erected there and the manufacture of guns started.

In 1838 the works were bought by the brothers Schneider, and it is a significant fact that the German name of Schneider was to become the great rival of Krupp, the great German gun makers. From that date down to the present time, the Creu-

sot guns began to become famous.

The great superiority of the French gun lies in its stability, and in fact that it will stand extreme hard wear. To show its wonderful stability it may be mentioned that a glass of water placed on the rim of the wheel of the gun remains unspilled after the shot has been fired.

This extraordinary feat, impossible in the case of most guns, has been made possible by the clever application of a special recoil brake which Krupp always declared could not be fitted to field artillery. It was adopted at the Creusot works, however, and that is one point where the French guns are superior to the Germans'.

Another feature of the Creusot guns is what is known as the recuperator, which causes the gun to return to its firing position. The force used is compressed air, possessing the advantage over many of the Krupp guns, in which springs are used, that it never wears out or loses its "spring."

Creusot guns were used in the Balkans, and army officers declared afterward that the guns were as good at the end of the campaign as before it. Only a short time before the German experts had criticised the famous gun as being too complicated and delicate for use in actual war.

The accuracy of fire of these guns is simply marvelous. Once the angle is set the gun continues to belch forth death with unvarying aim. French officers, too, are so expert in their use that they can split a tree three miles away after a couple of shots to get the range.—Pearson's.

Keep Stomach and Liver Healthy.

A vigorous Stomach, perfect working Liver and regular acting Bowels is guaranteed if you will use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good Digestion, correct Constipation and have an excellent tonic effect on the whole system—Purify your blood and rid you of all body poisons through the Bowels. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

Best Argument for Protection.

When we sit by and deplore our dependence upon other countries, especially upon Germany, for so many of our manufactured goods, we want to consider that if it were not for the Protective Tariff system under which our American industries were developed we would be vastly more dependent than we are now. We had no manufacturers of any account until our Protective Tariff made it possible to compete with the older nations. All of our manufacturing has grown up under a Protective policy. Without it we would have no large woolen mills today and we would be shivering with the prospect of winter coming on and no wool for warmth. All of Germany's manufacturing supremacy has grown up under a scientific Protective Tariff. There has never been a better argument for a Protective Tariff than the condition which now presents itself to this country and under which we shall be able to get along in spite of war because we, a natural agricultural country, have become a manufacturing one. South American nations, where manufacturers sent into the U. S. under badly off at this time and are turning to us for help in things that are made in factories that we have established under a Protective Tariff.—Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript.

Who Needs the Warning?

Not many days ago, President Wilson issued an appeal to the American people to preserve carefully the strictest neutrality toward the warring nations in Europe. It was a message saturated with distrust of the people, as if they would do or say something that would involve the American Nation in the terrible conflict.

Did the American people need this warning? And ought it not, as a matter of fact, have been addressed by the President to himself?

The answer to these questions is indelibly written in recent history. The government of the United States is composed of three branches—legislative, executive and judicial. When our neighboring republic of Mexico was in the throes of a revolution, did the legislative branch violate the laws of neutrality? It did not. Did the people themselves do anything to indicate that they favored one side or the other? They did not.

It was the President who insisted that President Huerta should not be recognized; who gave every aid and comfort to the revolutionists, siding with Carranza and the bandit Villa; and who, finally, by his executive action, without authority from Congress, ordered the navy to Vera Cruz and then ordered the attack upon that undefended and unoffending city, causing the untimely deaths of nineteen American citizens. And for what?

Who needs the warning? Not the American people, for they have dem-

NEW INSURANCE AGENCY

I have recently purchased from A. C. Yeiser his recording Agencies for the following Fire Insurance Companies: Continental, Hartford, Aetna, Phoenix and Fidelity, underwriters, which includes the business written in all the towns and villages in Ohio county. These are all old line Insurance Companies and I will be pleased to hear from anyone in need of Insurance. Respectfully,

E. E. BIRKHEAD, - Hartford, Ky.

LOOK HERE!

Now is the time to get the JOHN DEERE Wagons, Buggies, Cultivators, Mowers, Hay Rakes and Hay Presses. Also Hercules Buggies. Don't forget that we can furnish you the best binder on the market. Come and contract with us, so we can have the machine here in time so there will be no delay when the time comes to use them. Buy your implements from the dealer that has practical experience and knows the implements to select.

WILLIAMS & MILLER,
BEAVER DAM, KENTUCKY.

WANTED.

One dealer or agent in your city and vicinity to sell Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors, which are advertised in all reputable magazines of the world. This advertising campaign reaches thousands who have use for portable and detachable rowboat motors, but who would have no use for launches on account of lack of time and no summer homes. Write promptly for particulars as to how representatives are co-operated with and protected. Begin operations at once so as to obtain the full benefit of the season.

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY
292 Walker Street, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN



Fare \$3.00
DAILY BETWEEN
CLEVELAND & BUFFALO

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Daily — CLEVELAND and BUFFALO — May 1st to Dec. 1st
Leave Cleveland 8:00 A. M. Arrive Buffalo 6:00 P. M.
Leave Buffalo 8:00 A. M. Arrive Cleveland 6:00 P. M.
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FRANK A. CANNON, - Sec'y.

onstrated that they can be cool and patient an impartial. They have done and can do nothing which will involve this Nation in war. If trouble comes, which Heaven forbid, it will be because the executive, the head of the Democratic administration, by showing his prejudice against one nation and his sympathy for another—as he dealt with the opposing forces in Mexico—will violate the very principles of neutrality which he so eloquently appeals to the American people to observe.

WHY BIG BATTLES SUPERINDUCE RAIN

These Heavy Downpours Have
More Than Once Helped
Make History.

It is one of the extraordinary things of warfare that a big battle invariably produces torrents of rain. History contains innumerable instances, both on land and sea, and on more than one occasion an engagement had no small influence upon the life of nations.

We can hardly have a better example than that recorded in 1588, when England was threatened by the great Spanish Armada. After its encounter with our own fleet it was, as we all know, struck by a heavy storm, which completed the work of our own gallant seamen.

The soldiers who fought so bravely under the leadership of Marlborough at Blenheim in the year 1704 had to suffer the misery of successive downpours after their brilliant victory.

Marlborough was anxious to follow up his victory without delay, but his men were so worn by the fatigue of the battle and the discomforts caused by heavy rains and the contingencies of warfare that he was unable to push on for several days.

On June 16, 1815, the British defeated the French at Quatre Bras, and Napoleon worsted the wily Blucher at Ligny, both within measurable distance of Waterloo. The heavy rains which followed these engagements made the clayey soil almost impossible for cavalry maneuvers at Waterloo (fought on June 18), and so crippled the tactics of Napoleon and greatly assisted those of the Duke of Wellington. The victory would have been gained in any case, but experts are of the opinion that the rain was an ally of some value.

During the early weeks of the siege of Sebastopol, in 1854, the roar of cannon and explosion of bombs was followed, day by day, by heavy downpours of rain, until, as we read, our men stood in the trenches knee-deep in mud. A terrible gale broke over the Black Sea, and caused great disaster to our transports, and on the heels of this tempest came a heavy, steady downfall of rain that brought death to hundreds of our gallant fellows.

In yet another instance the heavy cannonading of a siege brought in its train a disturbance of the elements. This was just prior to the fall of Plevna, in 1877, when the moisture of the clouds was turned to snow as it fell, and, by increasing the sufferings of the besieged, helped to make Osman come to the determination to try a last chance for freedom.

The explanation of the rain is comparatively simple, and has been made use of for the benefit of agriculture in various parts of the world. The atmosphere is laden with moisture, a concussion caused by loud reports or noises will often burst the clouds, with the natural result that the drops of water fall to the earth. This has been practically tested when farmers have been groaning over the drouth, and scientists have induced the desired rainfall by causing cannon to be discharged at altitudes varying with the locality. When, however, the discharge is continuous, as in battle, it is obviously more effective.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Authors of the War.

Gerhart Hauptmann, one of Germany's most interesting poets and dramatists, has furnished the New York Sun with his views of the present European war. From London comes the news that 50 of the best known British authors have signed a declaration in which they say that they are all agreed that Great Britain could not without dishonor have refused to take part in the present war. From Paris Anatole France has poetically expressed himself as being of the same opinion, and now Hauptmann comes to the defense of the Fatherland.

These expressions of literary opinions prove nothing but the patriotism of the authors, and their patriotism has never once been questioned. It is the most natural thing in the world for authors to stand in rhetorical defense of their native land when the national existence is at stake.

The question naturally suggests itself, what more do these authors know of the rights and wrongs of such an international conflict than the rank and file of citizens able to read and think for themselves? They may be better qualified to express themselves, but because they have

written successful books is no reason why they possess a more intimate knowledge of conditions in Europe than the average war correspondent, and not as much, perhaps.

The ancients who sounded the abysmal depths of despair, crime and terror contrived some relief. If no other, the artistic form palliated the awful content of tragedy. Gerhart Hauptmann, with absolute indifference to our moral epidermis, strips bare for us in his plays human nature, and we revolt, naturally enough. The truth naked and unadorned is always unpleasant. But Hauptmann in his plays and Hauptmann as a war critic are different. When he wrote "Hannele" and "The Sunken Bell" we were captivated by his unrelenting truthfulness. He emphasized new Germany in literature. But Hauptmann as a war critic is no better than most of the American war correspondents now stationed at various points of vantage in Europe.

When Hauptmann sees the blindness and misery of man, when he surveys the whole dumb universe, he can with a master hand depict the human struggle. In this he stands pre-eminent among his fellow men, but Hauptmann, like George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Daly, J. M. Barrie, Hall Caine, Rudyard Kipling, Conan Doyle, Thomas Hardy and others, merely indulges in flights of patriotic fancy. It is but natural that these authors should desire to express their verdicts, but they possess little more value than the verdict of the laymen.

What Would You Do?

There are many times when one man questions another's actions and motives. Men act differently under different circumstances. The question is, what would you do right now if you had a severe cold? Could you do better than to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly recommended by people who have used it for years and know its value. Mrs. O. E. Sargent, Peru, Ind., says, "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is worth its weight in gold and I take pleasure in recommending it." For sale by all dealers.

Better Hang on to the Umbrella.

War conditions make most people forget that there ever was a Tariff question. So long as war stops all importation of all kinds of merchandise, Tariffs cut no more figure than do umbrellas in a time of drought. But that is no argument for or against the usefulness of umbrellas and Tariffs under normal or showery conditions.—Northwestern Agriculturalist.

The man who said, in times of great Protection prosperity, that this country didn't need Tariff Protection, and the man who now says the same thing because of conditions brought on by the war in Europe, are twin brothers of the Arkansas squatter of other days.

"Why don't you mend that leaky roof on your cabin?" asked the traveler.

"When it rains I can't, and when it doesn't rain it don't leak. That's why."

There are a lot of people in this country who entertain similar ideas regarding the Tariff.

WAS MISERABLE COULDN'T STAND

Testifies She Was Restored
to Health by Lydia E.
Pinkham's Vegetable
Compound.

Lackawanna, N. Y.—"After my first child was born I felt very miserable and could not stand on my feet. My sister-in-law wished me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and my nerves became firm, appetite good, step elastic, and I lost that weak, tired feeling. That was six years ago and I have had three fine healthy children since. For female troubles I always take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it works like a charm. I do all my own work."—Mrs. A. F. KREAMER, 1574 Electric Avenue, Lackawanna, N. Y.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the standard remedy for female ills.

Women who suffer from these distressing ills peculiar to their sex should be convinced of the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, to restore their health by the many genuine and truthful testimonials, now being constantly published in the newspapers.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham, Medford, N. J., confidential. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

China's President Helps Trade With This Nation.

New York, Sept. 27.—President Yuan Shi Kai, of China, is co-operating with the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States for the increase of trade between that country and America. It was announced to-night by the association, which made public a letter received by it from the President of the Chinese republic. Representatives of the association visited China last July and the new movement, in which the head of the republic is co-operating, is a result of that visit. Details of the tentative understandings reached with the Chinese Government, it is stated, will be placed before the directors of the association at its meeting next month.

"The visit which the representatives of your association made to China recently has given us an opportunity to cement our mutual friendship and exchange knowledge with each other," said the letter of the Chinese President. "It is certain that co-operation between the Chinese and the Americans, which is thus facilitated, will unfold a new phase to the economic world, not only to the benefit of China and the United States, but also to the advancement of the cause of universal peace."

The association has sent a reply to the President, thanking him for his letter.

It was announced also that the President of China has asked the National Association of Manufacturers to nominate a commercial advisor to the Chinese Government.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Germans Bayonet Shy.

London, Sept. 26.—This grimly humorous story of a British bayonet charge in which the Germans were stabbed in the back, was related by a wounded soldier just back from Northern France.

"They can stand fire, can those Germans. We were picking them off like winking, and still they came on."

"Then, when they got within shouting distance, we received the word to charge. Our officer was a spinstler, but we were out of the trench and heeling after him, all of us shouting."

The Germans seemed struck. They just stood and gaped as we came charging down, their mouths wide open, as if they were wondering what the blazes we were up to.

"When we were within 20 or 30 yards of them there was an altercation. They knew then what we wanted, and they just threw down their rifles, turned about, and set the pace. Some of them, as they went, chucked off their packs, and a few even tried to pull off their tunics!"

"But we had 'em! I never knew I could run before, nor the other chaps, and we pinked the blighters in the back by the score."

"When we got winded we came back the same way, and it was so; they were lying on their faces, bayoneted in the back."

Why Not Publish It.

When you want a fact to become generally known, the right way is to publish it. Mrs. Joseph Kallans, Peru, Ind., was troubled with belching, sour stomach and frequent headaches. She writes, "I feel it my duty to tell others what Chamberlain's Tablets have done for me. They have helped my digestion and regulated my bowels. Since using them I have been entirely well." For sale by all dealers.

American Road Congress.

"Overstepping all other road problems in its importance is that of maintenance," says Logan Waller Page, Director of the U. S. Office of Public Roads and President of the American Highway Association. "The destructive agencies of traffic and the elements are unceasing in their activities and it is idle to talk of permanent roads any more than to speak of a house, a fence, or a railroad tie as permanent," says Mr. Page. "The public roads today, by reason of the exceptionally destructive traffic conditions, are more costly in construction and this is continually increasing with the advance in the prices of labor and material. It is criminally wasteful, therefore, to invest large sums of public money in building the highways demanded by traffic, unless the investment is conserved by adequate maintenance. Without such adequate maintenance a road costing anywhere from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per mile may go to ruin in a year or two thus involving a permanent loss of considerable magnitude."

"When it is considered that the aggregate expenditure on roads in the United States is well over \$200,000,000 annually, the seriousness of the question is apparent. I look to the conference of highway officials which will be held during the Fourth American Road Congress, which meets in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 9, to devote much attention to road maintenance, and that the accumulative moral effect of their findings will go far towards bringing legislatures and county boards to a realization of the necessity for prompt and efficient action. The roads should be classified and suitable maintenance, in organization and money, provided according to the importance of the representative classes of roads."

One of the questions which the Congress will discuss is that relating to the revision of road laws. A complete compilation of the road laws of all the states will be available for the session devoted to legislation and it is expected that in outlining bases for revision, maintenance will be given particular attention.

The Tariff and War.

The Democratic candidates for Congress, who have been consoling themselves with the thought that the stoppage of European imports, due to the war, has had the same effect as a Tariff wall of prohibitive height, and therefore has blanketed the Tariff issue for the purposes of the Congressional campaign, are simply reckoning without the traveling salesman.

The traveling salesman will take pains to explain the situation to the dealers in all the cities, towns and villages. Take the hosiery salesman, for instance. He will explain that the war has, in fact, cut off German importations. In a way it has been as though an exorbitant Tariff had been levied. No German hosiery is coming in. Thus, the American manufacturers might be said to have the market to themselves.

Exigencies of the war, however, cannot possibly produce the same beneficial results as a Protective Tariff. The salesman will explain that there are drawbacks to the war business. There are buyers, for example, who are under restraint for financial reasons incident to present conditions. The salesman cannot sell his American hosiery if the customers have no money to buy.

The evil of regarding the Tariff as a local issue is to be found right here. It is of little benefit to any industry to be well protected by the Tariff if the rest of the country is not prosperous. A well adjusted Tariff benefits business generally. There is no accident in the process. The nation itself is protected from cheap labor products from abroad and can pursue its way, with prosperity and high wages.

Moreover, the vaunted protection which certain industries are said to be receiving, from the cessation of imports, takes no account of the needs of the Treasury. Under a Protective Tariff ample revenue is obtained for the Government, while industry and wages are protected from the lower standards of wages that prevail abroad.

The war is apt to bring the Tariff problem home to the people in a new light. They have had their experience with a Tariff for revenue only for the first time in many years, and the younger generation of business men know more about the subject now than they did before the new Tariff law went into effect.—Washington Post.

Now watch the Democratic party, awake at last to the necessity for a merchant marine, try to get up a law that will offer subsidies for the making of one without calling them "subsidies." In time of stress, it is always safe for the Democracy to fall back upon Republican doctrines, if it can only find a way to call them by another name.

Daily Until December 1st.

Although the heavy tourist travel on the Great Lakes is now on the will continue to enjoy the lake passenger steamer service until the very close of the season of navigation.

Following their usual custom the C. & B. Line will operate their steamers daily between Cleveland and Buffalo until the first day of December, leaving either city at eight o'clock every evening and reaching destination the following morning at 6:30. (Central Time.)

During this season of the year these large steamers are heated by steam throughout, and the night's journey is made as comfortable as if the traveler were sojourning at a luxurious hotel.

It is for this reason that a large volume of travel is attracted to C. & B. Line Steamers until the last trip, December 1st.

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnett's Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms and particulars apply at this office. BARNETT & SON, Agents.



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From the foundation of the State to the present time—The only complete collection in existence

Pictures of all Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Wilson. Flags of all Nations in colors. The very latest Kentucky Map showing Counties, towns, railroads, Congressional districts, etc. Latest Kentucky Census. Full and complete map of the United States. Full and complete map of the world. In the Historical Kentucky sketch is given the political statistics from the foundation of the State to the present time. It includes—All State Officials, Executive Department, All Departments of the State Government with the heads of each Department and the clerical force with their salaries. Various Kentucky Boards and Courts with their staff with officers and salaries. Political Committees and Organizations of the State. Kentucky United States Senators, Kentucky Chief Justices, Speakers of the Kentucky House, Congressional Districts, Railroad Commission, Senatorial Districts, Counties of Kentucky, when made and from what Counties.

All of the Vital Statistics of Kentucky.
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ALL THREE FOR - \$3.50

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Will help parents develop their sons into the best type of citizens and Christian gentlemen. Its patronage is widely scattered and comes from the best homes in the South. Its capacity is limited, therefore, reservations should be made early. Place your son in this select group of boys. Write

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New Edition Just Published for the Season 1913-1914

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Wash at once the wonderful healing power of the Lippincott's Antiseptic Healing Oil, a potent dressing that relieves pain and heals all cuts, burns, etc. Not a liniment. 25c. 50c. 1.00.

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For Lazy Liver and the Troubles of Constipation.

Feel right all the time. Don't lay off from work for days by taking calomel when pleasant Liv-Ver-Lax keeps you on your feet, while relieving your trouble. Safer too, and easy to take. Don't take anything else. You can't afford it. Eliminates poisons, cleanses system and relieves constipation. A natural remedy, natural in its actions, sure in its effect and certain in results. It won't be long before Liv-Ver-Lax will completely displace calomel in every home. Children can take it freely and with perfect safety. Every bottle guaranteed. 50c and \$1 in bottles. None genuine without the likeness and signature of L. K. Grigsby. For sale by J. H. WILLIAMS, - Hartford, Ky.

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NOT SOLD UNDER ANY OTHER NAME.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

If you purchase the NEW HOME you will have a lifetime of service, and will not have an endless chain of repairs.

Quality Considered is the Cheapest in the end to buy.
If you want a sewing machine, write for our latest catalogue before you purchase. The New Home Sewing Machine Co., Orange, Mass.

Hartford Republican.

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor
ALLISON BARNETT, Associate Editor

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Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

TELEPHONES.

Cambridge 123
Farmers' Mutual 50

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

What has become of Harry Thaw?

Gen. Villa eats half a dozen peace doves for breakfast every morning.

The Allies had better pay attention to the "wings" of those German submarines.

The German army has had its wings turned back enough. Now let's see if it can fly.

If Uncle Sam is to play policeman for Mexico, he should at least draw a policeman's salary.

Who can blame "Marse Henry," anyway. This prohibition wave is getting too close home.

Col. Roosevelt has promised the Kentucky Progressives a speech at Louisville during the campaign.

Gov. McCreary, Senator James and Gov. Beckham opened the Democratic campaign at Somerset Monday.

We should not let Col. Harry Sommers' boom for Governor get lost during our absorption in the great war.

If the European nations all send exhibits to San Francisco next year, it will take our standing army to insure peace at the Exposition.

Beware of the candidate who boasts that he is going to be elected by the liquor vote and practically all the votes from one religious denomination.

According to Watterson the illiteracy commission must look after all the prohibitionists in Kentucky. This will entitle the commission to a larger appropriation at the hands of the next legislature.

As a substitute for the war tax measure, we move to strike out the proposed gift of \$25,000,000 to Columbia and to postpone indefinitely the building of the \$40,000,000 railroad on the ice in Alaska.

Next Sunday is the day set apart by President Wilson to pray for peace. He issued his proclamation almost a month ago. Since then if all reports are true about half a million men have been killed or wounded.

Hon. J. Sherman Ball, Republican nominee for Congress in this district will speak at a number of points in Ohio county next week. See list of appointments in this paper. Mr. Ball is an able speaker, and it will be worth your time to hear him. He is making an active canvass of the district but owing to the short time and extent of territory to cover, will not be able to visit every section. His prospects for election are exceedingly good.

The new death dealing shell which is being used by the French, invented by M. Turpin, is said to be one of the surprises intended for the Germans when they stormed Paris. Wonderful stories are told about this new instrument of death. It is said to kill from all sides though no wounds are made and its deadly fumes penetrate the trenches and leave men by the hundreds standing rigid in the positions in which they were overtaken. Death is painless and therefore more humane. Anything which will shorten this great conflict is humane.

Watterson's editorial on Prohibition has brought down upon his head more wrath than any other deed, or misdeed, in all his editorial career. The trouble has always been with the Colonel that he is not willing to allow the other fellow any latitude in which to disagree with him, without becoming a fool or ignorant. It has always been so with him in politics. To be a Republican was to belong to the "nigger and poor white trash party." Some of our friends, who are now laughing at Marse Henry, were wont to laugh at us when the old man of

the C. J. belabored us. Now, we can't for the life of us help enjoying the situation. Just to ourselves, you know.

Uncle Sam will not now be worrying about the unusual burdens imposed upon him by an almost world-wide war in which he fortunately has no fighting part—he would, rather, be prepared to reap great business advantages from his splendid neutrality, were it not that eighteen months of Democratic financing have so hampered and weakened his domestic economic situation that he must tax himself severely simply to retain his business independence, when he might otherwise gather large profits from abroad, because his was the only nation that actually was secure in an unshakable business independence already gained. George Washington's advice to prepare for war in time of peace applies to business as well as to military defense. And George Washington was the leader of the founders of what became the great Republican party.

Last winter, Secretary Redfield, the artful sidestepper of the Cabinet, when called upon for a reason why there should be so many men out of employment, said it was due to the climate conditions and not to business depression. Well, the frosts of winter have changed to the heat of summer and fall is now here. Men are still idle. Now, Mr. Redfield says the American people are very much interested in the subject of "over-fatigue." Apparently he would recommend forty-eight hours of sleep between days of work and long walks between jobs, and those on empty stomachs. This "over-fatigue" is a terrible thing and must be avoided at all hazards.

Later on, President Wilson admitted the business depression and attributed it to "psychology." Then Mr. Redfield referred to it as a "world-wide depression." What a short time it took for Mr. Redfield, when the President spoke, to expand a depression that did not exist into one that was world-wide.

It may be there was some depression, but millions of Americans remembering the excellent conditions of 1912 will wonder why it was necessary to throw down the bars to foreign nations and let in so much more than our hare of that depression.

Not Sold Cheap to the Consumer.
A card appears in the window of each store operated by the United Cigar Stores, reading:

Every unemployed worker can go to work if you buy "Made in America" goods.

This is true.
But it didn't need the war in Europe to make it so.

It was true at the very time the party now in power was enacting a Tariff law confessedly intended to make it easier to buy goods made by peasants in Europe or coolies in the Orient, or agricultural commodities raised by peons in South America.

If buying made in America goods means putting the unemployed to work, then buying goods abroad means putting employed Americans out of jobs, doesn't it?

That's a pretty plain proposition. That's exactly what it has done this year.

Why shouldn't the law forbid any man who enjoys the blessings and benefits of our civilization from buying abroad goods that are made cheaply by cheapening the man who makes them?

Especially when it means cheapness only to the importer, not to the consumer?

If a man wants to use coolie made, peon made, peasant made goods, why shouldn't he be willing to go and live among peasants, coolies and peons? What right has he to demand the privileges of American citizenship, and then seek to degrade the toilers of this country to the level of those of other lands, or else ask them to starve to death because the foreigner can undersell them?

Building up the American market is done by assisting the American workmen under American conditions.

Let the patriotic man do this.

And let the unpatriotic man be compelled to do it whether he wants to do it or not, by imposing a Tariff equal to the cost of production at home and abroad, provided that the article is one that can be procured in the United States with a reasonable degree of economy.

This is protection. This is Americanism. This is Republicanism.

For that, as Protectionists, as Americans, as Republicans, we stand.

And in this we stand with the fathers of the Republic, with Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Adams, Jefferson, and Jackson, with Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, with Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, with Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley, with every real constructive statesman whose public service has contributed to the upbuilding of this Republic.

LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE TO MEET AT HARTFORD

Interesting Session Just Closed
At Louisville—Some
Appointments.

The Louisville Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed a very successful session at Louisville Monday. The reports were above the average and Bishop Kilgo made many eloquent and powerful talks, touching every phase and all sides of the Christian life. His sermon at the Temple Sunday was said to have been one of the grandest efforts of his life. By unanimous vote the conference decided to hold its next session at Hartford. This is a great honor for any town. It was held here 27 years ago, and while the conference membership has doubtless grown faster than the town, there is no doubt but what we can and will entertain it in a highly creditable manner. In this Hartford Methodist will have the assistance of Beaver Dam and probably other near towns as well as the good people of all other denominations.

Following are the assignments for the Owensboro district.

J. T. Rushing, presiding elder.
Beaver Dam—L. M. Russell.
Calhoun Circuit—L. K. May.
Centertown Circuit—W. G. Montgomery.

Central City Station—B. M. Curry.
Cloverport Station—W. C. Frank.
Drakesboro Mission—Paul S. Powell.

Dundee Circuit—J. P. Van Hoy.
Fordville Mission—J. T. Demonbrun, supply.

Greenville Station—J. R. McAfee.
Greenville Circuit—F. T. Howard.
Hartford Circuit—B. E. Napier.
Hawesville Circuit—M. H. Alexander.

Lewisburg Circuit—B. C. Wilson.
Lewisport Circuit—J. L. Murrell, pastor; W. E. Saville, junior preacher.

Livermore Circuit—R. L. Tally.
Macedo Circuit—W. S. Buckner.
North Hartford Mission—J. B. Rayburn.

Owensboro, Breckenridge-street—R. H. Higgins, supply.
Owensboro Circuit—C. F. Hartford.

Owensboro, Settle Memorial—J. R. Savage.
Owensboro, Third-street—M. L. Dyer.

Owensboro, Woodlawn—E. S. Moore.
Rochester Circuit—A. L. Schanzer-bacher.

Rome Circuit—G. Y. Wilson.
Sacramento Circuit—D. S. Campbell.

South Carrollton and Island—H. L. Shelton.
Stephensport Mission—H. C. Hoffman.

A TEXAS WONDER.

The Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism, and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will send by mail on receipt of \$1.00. One small bottle is two months' treatment, and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other states. Dr. E. W. Hall, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis.

Gone To Rest.

On Monday, September 21, James A. Davis, son of John W. Davis, was taken from his earthly home to the Heavenly home. He was 47 years old and leaves a wife and four children, one boy and three girls, to mourn their loss, besides the many friends and other relatives. He had been in bad health for years and was taken with pneumonia, living only a short time. Just a few hours before he died he called his two brothers to the bedside and said, I have to die so prepare to meet me in Heaven, as the last words.

Don't grieve, dear family, you can now only prepare to meet him in that land beyond the gloom.

Health in Rural Schools.

The United States Public Health Service is calling attention, through its publication, to the need of proper medical and sanitary supervision of rural schools. It is pointed out in the Public Health Report that in spite of the fact that the necessary requirements for school hygiene are known, rural communities have been slow to take advantage of this knowledge, because of the element of expense and the want of trained sanitary advisers. The lack of sanitary supervision in the construction and maintenance of rural school buildings and of medical supervision of the pupils was revealed during the recent investigation, carried out by the officers of the Public Health Service, during which 859 schools, in

nine states, were inspected during the scholastic year.

Our grandfathers will tell of the days when they walked miles to the log cabin school, where the school master and his long keen switch and the blueback speller were indelibly impressed upon the youthful mind. They will tell of the health of the boys and girls of that distant day. There were no sanitary inspections then. There were no visiting physicians to examine the physical conditions of the various pupils.

All of this is true. At that time the log cabin with its ample opportunity to admit fresh air, the healthy walk in the open, the splendid exercise enjoyed by the scholars and the simple food that they had at home, made the attendance of the physical rarely necessary.

It was a healthy age then. Today we live in an adulterated atmosphere, in an artificial age. We enjoy rich foods and steam heat. The opportunities for good health to have its way are limited.

This is why so much care must be exercised if he boys and girls are to grow up to be healthy men and women.

In Shelby County the children are wonderfully blessed. The school system is an admirable one. A much care is given to the development of youthful bodies as is given to the development of youthful intellects.

In a number of rural communities, according to the Public Health Service Commission, it was found that the school attendance was small, although the child population of these districts was relatively large. It is believed that due attention to the proper construction, equipment and maintenance of school buildings and the proper adjustment of the curriculum to the capacities of the child will largely prevent such absence from school and will reduce juvenile delinquency.

ITS GOOD BYE FOR CARRANZA

Villa Demands That He Resign as
Chief Executive of
Mexico.

El Paso, Sept. 28.—The beginning of actual hostilities between the divided Constitutionalist army awaited tonight General Carranza's answer to Villa, who has demanded that he resign in favor of Fernando Ibleas Calderon as first chief. So far as could be learned here, however, there has been established no actual armistice and both Carranza's and Villa's forces continued preparations and movements towards each other.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Formal announcement from Villa that he won't be a candidate for president or vice president of Mexico was received at the state department today through the consular agent, Carruthers, at Chihuahua City.

This dispatch was the first to reach Washington from the interior of Mexico since Villa's revolt against Carranza's authority as first chief of the Constitutionalist and greatly strengthened the hopes of the officials here for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between the two leaders.

The department tonight is without further information from Mexico City, but it was generally believed that if Carranza resigns Thursday, as has been declared he will, the convention called by him for that date will name as his successor, Fernando Ibleas Calderon.

Dies With Horses.

The postmaster at Perry, Oklahoma, vouches for the truth of the following account of a scene which was enacted near that place last summer.

After having killed and buried his two faithful work horses, his sole companions, in order that they might not be taken from him under foreclosure of mortgage, Gottlieb Wigger, a farmer, shot and killed himself.

Wigger, after shooting the horses and burying them in a pasture, returned to the stable, which had been his home as well as that of the horses, and wrote a letter telling of his contemplated suicide. He asked that he be buried by the side of his horses. He then returned to the pasture and died on the freshly made grave on the animals.

Wigger, who was a widower about 45 years old, said, in his letter: "Often when I was overcome with grief, with nobody here to console me, my old friends would act as if they knew all about my distress, doubtless they had some sense. It would break my heart to see come into other hands.—Our Animals."

Let Us Help You

On with your new Suit and Overcoat. We will show you so many good things that you'll want several if you let yourself go.

If you want the kind that will stand up under the strain, keep their shape and wear well; if you want full value for every dollar you put in a Suit or Overcoat, this store can fully meet your views. If you want a \$10 Suit or Overcoat we can fit you, if you want a \$15 Suit or Overcoat we can show you quite a variety that are right up to the minute in style, fit and workmanship.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS

and Overcoats at \$18, \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 are the embodiment of everything that it takes to make good clothes.

This store is the store for complete outfits for old men, middle aged men and young men.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

NINE COUNTIES GO DRY MONDAY

Fayette, Henderson And Anderson Vote To Retain Saloons.

Nine out of the twelve counties in which prohibition elections were held Monday went "dry" by decisive votes, while three went "wet."

The biggest votes given the "wets" was in Fayette county, where a majority of 3,264 was rolled up in the city of Lexington and Fayette county.

The other two counties to go "wet" were, Anderson and Henderson.

According to reports from the various counties interested, the election was the quietest in many years.

The closest fight in any of the counties was in Anderson where the "wets" won by the slender majority of 64 votes.

A majority of the towns voted "wet," but their majorities were not sufficient to overcome that of the rural vote.

Following are the figures by county:

County	Wet	Dry
Carroll	6	1,185
Montgomery	1	1,384
Henderson	174	1,384
Mason	4,350	2,497
Fayette	3,264	383
Bell	1,396	1,781
Boone	593	1,128
Clark	1,774	2,110
Shelby	1,941	2,524
Anderson	1,263	1,199
Bourbon	1,906	2,311
Scott	1,619	2,032

Notice.
A meeting of the directors of the Ohio County Farmers' Mutual Telephone Company and representatives of all divisions to meet in Hartford Monday, October 5, 1914, to consider long distance connection.
Your hall: JOHN M. SHULTZ,
A. E. PATE, Sec'y.

State Wide Campaign To Begin.
Hartford, Sept. 30.—It was announced tonight that definite plans have been made for the inauguration of a state wide prohibition campaign at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance union which begins in Winchester Thursday. The movement follows the local option election of Monday, in which nine of twelve counties voted dry. The workers at that camp sign, it was stated, have been listed in the statewide movement.

Miss Poppie Nall

Wants You to See Her

NEW MILLINERY

Co. mprising the latest in Her dress and Trimmings. Hats trimmed to order in the latest styles at the most reasonable prices. Please give us a call—next door to Ohio County Drug Co.

An Ideal Horse Food

OATS

When properly raised and cured, and free from must and other foul seed. OATS CONTAIN THE NUTRITIVE ELEMENTS which make them the most popular feed for horses. They produce strength and warmth, and give to the horse a slick coat and "frisky" disposition. We have on hand some good, clean oats. Let us quote you prices and fill your orders.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY

MEN'S FALL WEAR

The Men as well as the Ladies are careful about their new Fall wear. And why should they not be? It's their duty to fix up—but where will they get the "fixens?" We want to solve that problem for you. Come direct to us. We can fix you from head to toes in the very latest. Our stock is brim full of late fall Hats, Caps, Shirts, Ties, Suits, Overcoats, Collars, Underwear, Sox, Pants, and all other things that are essential to the men who desire style and comfort. When in need, think of us, and remember **THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.**



FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

PAUL WOODWARD HARTFORD, KY. General Contractor and Builder

Dealer in Light Building Materials. Can save you money on Cement, Plastering, Roofing and in fact, everything which goes into a modern building. Concrete Silos. SEE HIM BEFORE MAKING YOUR PLANS.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.
L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.
No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 114 North Bound due 2:20 p. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.
No. 113 South Bound due 1:16 p. m. daily except Sunday.
H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Miss Lucile Taylor spent the week-end with relatives and friends.
Mrs. Mary White returned to her home in Harrisburg, Ill., Tuesday.
Attorney C. E. Smith was in Owensboro on legal business Tuesday.
Miss Ruth Weller, of Dundee, was the guest of the Misses Moore last week.
Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lee Simmerman were in Owensboro the first of the week.
Get Paul Woodward's prices on Roofing and all kinds of Building Material.
Miss Pearl Fisher, of Morgantown, was the guest of relatives and friends here late week.
Attorneys H. P. Taylor and Otto C. Martin were in Rockport on business Wednesday.
Mr. J. T. Davis, wife and son, Elwood, Sunnydale, came to see us while in town Tuesday.
Eld. H. B. Gwinn and wife are in Jamestown, Ky., where Eld. Gwinn is holding a two-weeks meeting.
Mrs. J. T. Moore and children returned to their home at Elizabethtown after a visit to relatives here.

Dr. C. M. Heavrin and son, Marion, Owensboro, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Heavrin several days last week.

Attorney Ernest Woodward has been appointed special Attorney for the L. H. & St. L. Railroad in Breckenridge and Meade counties and is in Brandenburg to represent that company in a suit in the Meade Circuit Court. He is accompanied by Mrs. Nellie W. Petty who will report the case.

The Ladies of the Maccabees had a social meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Ramey E. Duke. An interesting program was carried out. Mrs. H. Williams and Mrs. A. Petty were the winners in the contests. Cake and cream were served by the hostess.

All our people, regardless of church affiliation, are delighted that the Louisville Conference returned Rev. B. W. Napier to the Hartford circuit for another year. Rev. Napier is a faithful worker and an able minister. His services here are appreciated by people both in and out of the church. We trust he will enjoy another prosperous year and that his paths will be pleasant.

Section 1 of the ladies of the Methodist Church will give a "Social Tea" next Saturday evening, October 3, at the home of Mrs. C. M. Barnett. Hours 7 to 11. Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor have kindly consented to favor the guests with a rare Victrola program of the world's most famous singers, such as Patti, Gluck, Schuman-Heink, Farrar, Tetrazini, Caruso, etc. Reading by Miss Lella Glenn. Chocolate and cake, tea, sandwiches and candy will be on sale.

The Ohio County Fair, under the management of Dr. L. B. Bean, was a success considering the short time for its preparation. Owing to rain early in the week the attendance was not up to expectations, but on the last day the crowd was very large. It is to be hoped that some arrangement will be made for another year in time to insure an old time fair. We have the prettiest grounds to be found in the State, and the people will come, if they know a sure enough fair is going to be held.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
133 1-3 acres 1/4 mile from Hartford.
100 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
75 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
125 acres 3 miles from Hartford.
All Rough river bottom land in the levee-protected district. Please write us if you want to sell or buy land.

HOLBROOK & PARKS, Agts.,
Hartford, Ky.

Villa Attacks Saltillo.
El Paso, Sept. 30.—Villa's troops have attacked Saltillo, despite peace conference arrangements with Carranza representatives, according to Villa agents here today. It was said that Villa's men took Paredon, between Torreon and Monterey, from which Saltillo was reached. Carranza's soldiers made no resistance here. It is also said no resistance was offered to the advance on Saltillo. Result of the fighting at Saltillo was not made known here.

Roosevelt Takes Stand Against the Liquor People.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt addressed a large audience at the Valentine Theater yesterday afternoon. He made even more emphatic than in previous speeches the stand of the Ohio Progressive party against the liquor traffic.

He came out flatly for the whole temperance program of the Ohio Progressives.

"Conditions in Ohio this year are such that if I were a citizen of Ohio I would vote against the wet amendment and for the dry amendment," he said.

Col. Roosevelt referred to the brewers' amendment to abolish county option and prohibit prohibition, amendment submitted by the Anti-Saloon League.

He charged the liquor men with bringing the issue on themselves. He said:

"I wish to speak of the issues before you in this State. The brewers and distillers have taken the field against women's suffrage, because they regard the entry of women into the rights of citizenship as a danger to the dominance of liquor in politics, which they have been trying more and more to establish."

"In this State I ask you to remember that the issue was raised by the liquor interests. I have not been one of those who wanted to bring up the issue, and I regret that it has been brought up; but when it is brought up, I am not going to let it pass."

"This State's liquor attack is signified by the fact that the brewers and distillers have taken the field against women's suffrage, because they regard the entry of women into the rights of citizenship as a danger to the dominance of liquor in politics, which they have been trying more and more to establish."

TEACHERS MEETING AT HARTFORD COURTHOUSE

Next Week, When Various Educational Matters Will Be Discussed.

Program for a teachers' meeting to be held at court house in Hartford on Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10, 1914, 9 o'clock a. m. All teachers are expected to take part in the discussions.

The following are the subjects and those who will discuss same:

"By what should one be governed in arranging a course of study?"—John W. Odell, Andrew Driskell.

"Would you teach politics? Why?"—Otis Carson, H. C. Crowder.

"The Spelling Bee, its importance"—Mrs. I. S. Mason, Miss Maude Stewart, Miss Mary Marks.

"Moonlight Schools"—Lyman Barrett, Morris Gentry.

"The Heritage and the Hope of Kentucky"—H. C. Weir.

"The relation of good roads to good schools"—Judge John B. Wilson, E. G. Austin, J. C. Hill.

"How to reach the lazy child?"—C. K. Carson, V. M. Crowder, Forrest Bell.

"Would you teach current events? If so, how?"—Prof. Henry Leach, E. F. Liles, Ellis Sanderfur, Miss Abbye Whittinghill.

"Are the schools of Kentucky training citizens for life and its duties or to teach school?"—Ethel Raines, Mrs. Lula Hamilton, Mrs. Eva Hamilton.

"Which is of greater value to a young lady, High School work or Domestic Science?"—Mrs. Ellis Sanderfur, Mrs. Alice Bosket, Misses Lucile Taylor, Lella Glenn.

The following teachers will be allowed ten minutes each upon a subject of their own selection: Fred T. Shults, Dudley S. Tanner, John W. Kirk, H. E. Brown.

E. S. HOWARD,
J. W. KIRK,
OZNA SHULTS,
Program Committee.

Subject for debate Friday night, October 9, 1914:

"Resolved, That the study of medicine affords a greater field for thought than the study of law."

Affirmative: Otto Martin, E. S. Howard, L. L. Stewart. Negative: Arthur Kirk, Silas Stevens, Ozna Shults.

Public Speaking.

Hon. J. Sherman Ball, Republican nominee for Congress in this district, will address the people at the following times and places:

Fordsville, Monday, Oct. 5, 7:30 p. m.

Centertown, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 2:00 p. m.

Rockport, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 7:30 p. m.

Cromwell, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 1:30 p. m.

Rosine, Wednesday, Oct. 7, 7:30 p. m.

Mr. Ball is a splendid speaker and his addresses will be instructive, entertaining and free from abuse and misrepresentation. Everybody cordially invited to hear him.

For Sale.

A good stock of Jones Brand of Fertilizers. Call on me for your fall orders. I will sell on reasonable terms.

W. E. ELLIS,
Feed & Produce Merchant,
914 Hartford, Ky.

Irvington Postoffice Now Presidential One.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The postmaster general notified Representative Ben Johnson today that the postoffice at Irvington, Breckenridge county, will be advanced to the presidential class on October 1. He asked the Kentuckian to recommend the appointment of a postmaster for that town. Heretofore the postoffice at Irvington has been a fourth-class office, the postmaster of which has been selected from a list of three eligible candidates. Its advancement removes it from the civil service regulations and gives Mr. Johnson "another piece of patronage."

Four Directors of New Haven Road Resign.

New York, Sept. 29.—Four New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad company directors, William Rockefeller, and George F. Baker, of New York; Charles F. Booker, of Ansonia, Conn.; James S. Elton, of Waterbury, Conn., resigned at a special meeting of the board of directors here today. The board voted to accept their resignations.

Rockefeller resigned because of ill health, it was announced; Baker's resignation was a continuation of his recent policy to retire from as many boards as possible; the other two directors desired to retire from many business activities.

No Doubt About It

We have a shoe stock that will certainly please your eye, and it's all good, new stuff, too. No old, hand-worn, out-of-date shoes, but the very best and latest, at the lowest prices, quality considered. We have Shoes for the whole family, also a large stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. Give us a share of your trade. We'll certainly treat you right.



"Hub" Clothing Co
HARTFORD, KENTUCKY.

FORD'S PRICES REDUCED Saturday, Aug. 1.

Roadster - \$440.00
Touring Car - \$490.00
F. O. B. DETROIT.

New Car Load in Stock at
Madisonville.

Buy Yourself a Ford at 1915 Prices

BARNES AUTOMOBILE CO.
(INCORPORATED.)
CENTRAL CITY, KY.



Is made for you. Ka-Koa has individuality that no other soft drink possesses. Thirst quenching, appetizing. Get the Ka-Koa habit—it's one that won't get you.

PERRY ROWE ASSULTED BY UNKNOWN MEN

Former Ohio County Man Fired
Upon By Three Assaultants.

Islank, Ky., Sept. 29.—R. Perry Rowe, a well known lawyer of Island, McLean county, was assaulted by three or more men near his home last Saturday night. Mr. Rowe was returning to his home, which is in the southern end of the town about 8 o'clock. When he was within a short distance of his home he was met in the middle of the road by a number of unknown men, and was shot in both legs with a shot gun. A number of small shot entered the calf of his leg, but he is not thought that he was seriously injured.

Dr. Almon, of Island, who dressed the injuries, was communicated with over the telephone, but he seemed to know very little about the affair. He said that he did not know what brought about the trouble as Mr. Rowe did not tell him. He said that

there were only three men in the crowd that assaulted Mr. Rowe, but the latter did not identify either one of them. It was reported that the men had used a buggy whip on Mr. Rowe, but Dr. Almon said that he did not think this was true.

Mr. Rowe was born and reared near Centertown and was in business in Hartford for several years. He was also post master here for several years. He has been a resident of Island for a few years and a practicing Attorney at Calhoun.

For Sale.
My library, consisting of The Century Dictionary, ten volumes; Stoddard's Travel Lectures, fifteen volumes; The New Students' Reference Work, five volumes; History of the Nineteenth Century, and many others all in good condition. Also a Stevens double-barrel shotgun, good as new. Also my carpenter tools, full set.
W. R. HEDRICK,
1211 Hartford, Ky.

Taxes Due For 1914.
We have received the tax books and are now ready to give you a receipt. Please call at this office at your earliest convenience and settle.
S. O. KROWN,
524

The Price of Carelessness.

The commonplace gains enormous-ly in impressiveness when familiar and long-recognized facts are collected and tabulated. Fourth of July accidents were regarded as inevitable and of comparatively small importance until The Journal of the American Medical Association undertook the systematic collection and compilation of the statistics. Presented in the aggregate, they shocked the nation. The American people have long been accustomed to accounts of railroad accidents in the public press. It is only the occasional accident of startling character or unusual magnitude which arouses comment. The public does not appreciate the enormous toll which is paid every year in loss of life and limb because of avoidable accidents on our railroads.

Accident Bulletin 50, just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, contains a summary of the accidents resulting in personal injuries caused in the operation of interstate railways during the months of October, November and December, 1913. The facts presented are so appalling that if they were found anywhere else than in a government publication they would be regarded as extreme exaggerations. During these three months, 2,792 persons were killed and 50,776 persons were injured in connection with railway operation. Of these, 191 were killed and 3,726 injured in train accidents; 2,675 were killed and 21,769 injured in accidents other than train accidents, such as fires, floods, landslides and explosions affecting the right of way, and accidents in connection with railroad operation other than those of trains and roadway, while 117 deaths and 29,007 injuries were industrial accidents to employees working on tracks, bridges, stations, enginehouses, shops, wharves or elsewhere. Of the 2,792 persons killed, thirty-four were passengers killed in train accidents, and 137 were employees killed in train accidents. Eighty-five passengers were killed from all causes and 730 employees from all causes, making a total of 815 passengers and employees. The 1,860 other persons killed included trespassers, non-trespassers and employees not on duty, while 117 employees in addition were killed in industrial accidents not connected with railroad operations.

Detailed tables showing the cause and character of the accidents are most interesting and illuminating. For instance, of the 21,769 persons injured through train and other accidents, five persons lost their eyesight, ninety lost arms, forty-seven persons lost their hands, 213 persons lost legs, 143 persons lost feet. Many of those crippled will be incapable of supporting themselves for the balance of their lives and will consequently become dependents. The total loss of working time due to accidents is not shown. With over fifty thousand persons injured in three months however, the economic loss must be enormous. At this rate there are probably nearly twelve thousand persons killed and over two hundred thousand persons injured every year on our roads. The majority of these accidents are avoidable either through proper safety devices supplied by the operating company or through care in operation on the part of employees. The price paid for carelessness as shown by the official statement of fact is too enormously heavy to be tolerated.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

What Democratic Rule Has Cost.

The actual figures showing what the country has suffered under Democratic rule form a most impressive indictment of that party. Let us quote a few of them, comparing conditions in 1912, the last full year of Republican control, when the country was prosperous, and in 1914, when there is no one who has not felt the pinch of shrinking business and rising prices. In the first six months of 1912 the commercial failures in the United States amounted to \$108,912,223 and for the corresponding part of this year to \$185,009,773, an increase of \$76,997,550, or 71 per cent.

For the same six months periods the banking failures were, in 1912, 55 in number and in amount \$17,832,235, and in 1914, 95 in number and in amount \$28,621,312, an increase of \$8,789,077 and 60 per cent in amount. The gross railroad earnings for the first five months of 1912 were \$1,087,021,734 and for

the same months of 1914, \$987,558,018, a decrease of almost \$90,000,000, or 8 per cent. The number of idle freight cars on July 1, 1912, was 70,731, and on the same day this year, 220,875, an increase of 150,144, or 212 per cent.

The value of our imports for the first nine months of the operation of the present Underwood Tariff law were \$1,446,127,491, and under the former Republican Tariff for the corresponding months of 1911 and 1912, \$1,283,093,701, an increase in our imports under the Democratic Tariff of \$162,033,790, or about 12 per cent. In 1912 there was practically no idle labor in the country, and today the number of idle workers is estimated conservatively at a million. On July 1, 1912, the balance in the general fund of the U. S. Treasury was \$167,152,478.99, and on the same day this year, \$145,835,502.10, a decrease of \$21,316,976.89, or 12 per cent. The amount of gold shipped out of this country in the first six months of 1912 was \$27,000,000, and for the same period last year, before there had been any expectation whatever of a European war, the gold shipments amounted to \$65,000,000, an increase of \$38,000,000, or 140 per cent. These figures need no elaboration.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that we the undersigned citizens of Ohio County, Kentucky, and residents of the said county and State, will on the 5th day of October, at the courthouse in Hartford, Ky., it being the first day of the regular October term of the Ohio County Court, file a petition in said Court and move the Judge thereof to establish a public road as follows:

Beginning at the Hartford and Hawesville Road at church lot about 70 yards from Joe L. Miller and Hoop's line; thence on the line between Joe L. Miller and Hoop's a distance of 400 yards to James T. Davis; thence across the same 350 yards to Evelyn Davis; thence across Evelyn Davis about 70 yards to Amanda Davis' line; thence across Amanda Davis about 70 yards to Fannie Daffron's line; thence across same about 70 yards to D. E. May's line; thence across D. E. May's land 75 yards to Mollie Baize's line; thence across Mollie Baize 75 yards to Pal Coots' line; thence across same about 240 yards to Tice Baker's line; thence across same about 5 yards to Joe L. Miller and Shelby Lee's line; thence on line about 90 yards to Daisy Baize line; thence across same about 100 yards to W. H. Davis' line; thence across same to Hartford and Hines Mill Road a distance of about 250 yards.

In testimony whereof, witness our signature this 24th day of Sept. 1914.

ELIZA MURPHY,
J. G. BALLARD,
JAMES J. BALLARD,
ALBERT COX,
CHESTER ROACH,
PAL COOTS,
J. E. HENDRIX,
W. M. MURPHY,
W. A. CLARK,
J. L. MILLER.

Talked for the Unthinking.

Where's that "high cost of living" reducer gone to? He killed the Tariff and the manipulators add the sum to what they have to sell and the prices to consumers are going higher and higher.

Wilson's "equalizing competition" works finely for foreign producers and importers, the jobbers and the wholesalers, but the consumers are the axe. But Wilson was only talking for the unthinking when he campaigned, and the explanations of Republican statesmen, who warned the masses, were unheeded.—Okeene (Okla.) Eagle.

Protection Defined.

Protection is the theory, doctrine, or system of fostering or developing the industries of a country by means of imposts or products of the industries imported into that country, the discouragement of foreign competition with the industries of a country by imposing import duties.

The system of Protection was little known in antiquity, but became popular in the Middle Ages, and has flourished widely since.

A strong influence in favor of Free Trade was exerted in the eighteenth century by the platonists and by the writings of Adam Smith.

Great Britain adopted a system of practical Free Trade by the abolition of the corn laws in 1846, and in later years followed by the removal of duties on early all imported articles.

On the Continent of Europe the general tendency in recent years, particularly in Germany, has been in the direction of increased Protection.

In the United States the policy of Protection has always formed one of the leading national questions. Bristol (Pa.) Courier.

FREE FREE



Memoirs of Napoleon

In Three Volumes

This man caused the last general European war.

His personal memoirs, written by his secretary, Baron De Meneval, are full of the most absorbing incidents, especially in view of the present great European struggle.

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Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

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Baptist Church—Services morning and evening every second and fourth Sunday in each month. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Rev. A. S. Pettie, pastor.

Christian Church—Services every third and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Elder Gwinn, pastor.

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Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. and A. M. meets every first Monday night in each month. W. S. Stevens, W. M.; Oron Hunter, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84 O. E. S. meets every second and fourth Monday evenings. Mrs. J. H. Williams, W. M.; Jas. H. Williams, W. P.; Miss Elizabeth Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 110 Knight of Pythias meets every Tuesday evening. Jno. W. Taylor, C. C.; W. R. Hedrick, K. of R. & S.

Hartford Tent No. 59, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday nights. R. T. Collins, Commander; E. P. Moore, Record Keeper.

Aerie Lodge No. 339 L. O. O. P. meets every second and fourth Friday nights in each month. C. M. Barnett, Noble Grand; W. R. Hedrick, Secretary.

Hartford Camp No. 202 W. O. W. meets every second and fourth Saturday nights in each month. Tom Wallace, Council Commander; W. C. Wallace, Clerk.

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LATEST WAR NEWS

Tuesday.

According to the official report issued from Paris on the progress of the battle along the Aisne in Northern France, there was little change in the situations of the right and left wings of the allied armies. In the center, the report says, the Allies withstood new and very violent attacks, and made "some slight progress" on the heights of the Meuse. In the Woëvre region a thick fog caused a suspension of hostilities. The first direct message since the beginning of the war sent from Eiffel tower was received direct in London.

A wireless official message from Berlin declares that there is no change in the situation in any of the theaters of war, and "reports concerning victorious advances of the enemy are untrue." It declares the reported fall of Przemyśl forts is an invention. The report states that the Austrian Government alleges Russian troops are using dum-dum bullets. Emperor William is at the bedside of his son, Prince Oscar, who is ill at Metz.

Petrograd reports officially that the Austrian stronghold of Przemyśl, in Galicia, is completely invested by the Russians, and that the main Austrian army is retiring behind the Carpathians into Hungary, pursued by the Russians.

A very rigorous censorship has evidently been imposed at virtually all points, particularly in London, regarding the operations at the front, as very little news is permitted to come through. The war officials probably hesitated to raise the hopes of the people without some decisive result having been attained, and fear that the publication of even the smallest details of the operations might be of aid to the Germans. Another official report has been issued concerning the operations of the British forces in France. The report speaks at length of a system of espionage alleged to be in practice by the German armies.

The Montenegrins, who have allied themselves with the Serbians in the conflict with Austria, are making advances, according to advices. A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the Montenegrins are within artillery range of Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia.

The Austrian forts at Cattaro, Dalmatia, on September 19 sunk a large French warship.

Wednesday.

While the French and British official announcements indicate satisfaction with the situation along the battle front in France and confidence in the outcome, an official report from Paris declares that the German right has been broken and is being pursued by the Allies. This report also declared that the Germans have been surrounded in the Somme department and that Peronne had been recaptured.

The official press bureau at London, while making no objection to the publication of these reports, declined to take any responsibility for the correctness of them.

The announcement issued late at night by both French and British officials declared that there had been no change in the situation which they had previously reported as favoring the allied army to some degree.

A narrative from Field Marshal Sir John French's headquarters, issued at London by the Official Press bureau, gives the reason for the long drawn out battle, which has now lasted eighteen days. "The extent of the country covered," it says, "is so great as to render slow any efforts to maneuver and march around the flank in order to escape the costly expedient of a frontal attack against heavily fortified positions."

This refers to the fiercely contested operations of the Allies' left in an endeavor to outflank the German right wing under Gen. von Kluck. In these operations French and British, heavily re-enforced, have been engaged for several days, and the encounters at times are reported to have been unprecedented.

The German cruiser Emden, which recently captured six British steamers and sank five of them in the Bay of Bengal, has added to its laurels by sinking four more and capturing a collier.

Late dispatches declare that the Germans have begun their attack on the first line of the Antwerp defenses; that they have recaptured Malines, occupied Moll, an important railway junction and are bombarding

Lierre, a few miles from Antwerp, where many houses have been destroyed.

The Italian Government has issued a warning to Italians, who have taken or intend to take service in the army of any country now at war, that this is a breach of neutrality and is punishable by imprisonment.

In the Far East there are signs of much activity on the part of the Japanese who are engaged in a movement by both land and sea against the German concession of Kiau Chau, in Shantung province, China. The Japanese have occupied the heights outside of Tsing Tau, the capital, overlooking the Germans' main line of defense.

Thursday.

For the moment all interest is fixed on the territory occupied by the French left wing and the German right wing, where the most determined fighting of the battle line is going on. The allied forces are gradually moving northward, and, according to the French official statement, that battle continues to develop more and more toward the north, the object of this being to be beyond the extremity of the German line for the great outflanking movement, which has been the object of the Allies' operations. A continuation of this advance to the north would bring the Allies to Cambrai, a strongly fortified town in Nord, and beyond that as far as the circle could be drawn.

Meanwhile there is comparative calm from Rheims to the Meuse, which constitutes the center of the front, but in the Woëvre district to the southeast, there have been engagements in which the French have made advances.

Regarding the operation in Northern France, Berlin is officially silent, dispatches from the German capital declaring that no information has been given out regarding the progress of the general engagement.

An official announcement from Petrograd says that the Austrian province of Galicia is now completely freed of Austrians, the last remnants of their troops having sought refuge in the Carpathians. An unofficial dispatch from the Russian frontier has resulted in the repulse of all the German attempts to force a passage of the River Niemen in the Government of Suwalki. To offset this, an official statement issued in Berlin, dealing with the situation in the Carpathians, says that the Russians in trying to cross the mountains in small columns and break through into Hungary have been repulsed everywhere.

Archduke Frederick of Austria, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, has issued an army order in which he declares that "the situation of the Germans and Austrians is favorable." The Russian offensive is beginning to break down, says the archduke, and the "German army without hindrance has penetrated deep into France where a new and great victory is imminent."

Malines, Belgium, has been re-occupied by the Belgians, according to a dispatch from Antwerp. The same message states that on Wednesday the Germans renewed the bombardment of Lierre, a manufacturing town nine miles southeast of Antwerp, and Heyat-Op-Den-Berg, a place near Lierre.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Shock of a Bullet.

Boulogne, Sept. 26.—Most of the wounded men here who have been hit by bullets say they felt little pain. A Highlander, shot in the arm, for instance, said he was standing up when it happened. He felt as if he had been stretching himself, when something knocked him down with a regular knockout blow, but it did not hurt, and at first he could not make out what had occurred until he saw that he was bleeding.

Then, and not until then, he felt pain—a sharp, rheumatically pain—and began to feel weak and sick and finally collapsed.

He was something of a philosopher, and insisted on it that you did not feel a wound if you could not see that you were wounded.

The shock of a bullet wound puts the nerves out of action for a moment, or else the excitement of battle overcomes any other sensation. But the bayonet and lance are different.

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Obtainable on Farm, Ranch or City Property. To improve, Purchase or Remove Incumbrance; Liberal Options; 5 years before making payment on principal, etc. For the proposition address: Assets Dept., at 1410 Busch Bldg., Dallas, Tex., or 422-423 First National Bank Building, Denver, Colo.

DESCRIBES PROCESS OF WHISKEY MAKING

John H. Thomas U. S. Storekeeper Guager Writes Interesting Story.

Perhaps there is no product of local manufacture about which the public knows less of the details of its production than the distillation of whiskey; and in undertaking to indicate the process I realize the difficulty in making it plain to those who have never visited a modern distillery.

While the process varies only slightly at the different large distilleries I shall base this descriptive article on the Glenmore, the largest plant in the second collection district and said to be the most completely equipped distillery in the world.

A brief outline of the magnitude of this plant may not improperly precede the description of process of distillation. The Glenmore distillery is located just east of the city limits of Owensboro. The total investment exceeds \$1,000,000. The distillery is a mammoth building of steel and concrete. Except for the twelve fermenters, or beer tubs each holding 27,000 gallons, there is not a foot of timber about the entire building. Eight large bonded warehouses store six million gallons of spirits. If the tax on the spirits now bonded in these warehouses was all paid tomorrow Uncle Sam would be richer by six millions of dollars. The daily capacity of this plant is 1,950 bushels of grain or about 9,000 gallons of spirits.

But to the process of manufacture. Shelled corn by the car load is switched up to the elevators where it is dumped into metal bins the combined capacity of which is 70,000 bu. The mills grind 250 bushels an hour. The meal is carried by elevators to great chests in the tower. Shoots open from these chests, down to large bins swung on Fairbanks scales where Uncle Sam's storekeeper weighs it in drafts of 10,000 pounds. By another shoot the meal is let down from the bottom of the weighing bin to the cooker below. The cooker is a hollow metal cylinder five feet in diameter and eighteen feet long and lies horizontal to the floor. After a draft of ten thousand pounds of meal and sufficient water are let in the cooker the cap or man-head is bolted down and steam is turned into it. This meal is kept under steam for two hours and must be heated to about 270 Fahrenheit. After cooking the meal is piped to a breaker or masher where small amounts of malt are added, after which the mash is run through cooling pipes and is then pumped up into one of the large fermenters or beer tubs referred to above.

To this mash is added now a small quantity of yeast which is made in separate cookers by mixing malt, rye and a small quantity of hops. When the fermenter is a little more than half filled with the mash and yeast it is then filled to within a few inches of the top with spent beer or beer from which the spirits have been already distilled. The contents of the fermenter is now called beer and must set seventy-two hours for fermentation. The meal is raised to a high temperature to break up the starch and convert it to sugar and during the period of fermentation the billions of microscopic yeast plants absorb or eat up the sugar and convert it into alcohol somewhat after the manner the bee converts the juices of the flower into honey. After standing seventy-two hours in the fermenter the beer is ripe, or ready for boiling. The beer still at the Glenmore is the largest single still in the world. It is a cylindrical copper vessel thirty feet high, four feet in diameter and stands upright on one end. The still is divided by perforated copper plates into sec-

tions of about three feet each. The beer is pumped into the still at the top and in the slow descent through the perforated plates the spirits rendered volatile by heat escapes through a pipe or worm and the spent beer or stop is drawn off at the bottom of the still. The worm is a long copper pipe closely coiled and surrounded by cold water. The spirits rising in the form of steam escaping through the coiled pipe is condensed into liquid form by the cooling effect of the water surrounding the worm, and is stored in large copper tanks. From these tanks the whiskey is piped to a receiving or cistern room where United States gaugers draw it off into barrels. The gaugers carefully mark with dyes on the bung stave the proof of the spirits and the contents of the barrel which is then stored in government bonded warehouses.

J. H. THOMAS, Narrows, Ky.

Resolutions of Respect.

September 22, 1914.

Whereas, God in His wisdom has seen fit to take from among us our beloved brother Knight, J. P. McKinney, therefore, be it

Resolved, First. That we feel most keenly the sorrow of his loss.

Second. That we extend to the bereaved family of our departed brother our most sincere sympathy in this hour of sadness.

Third. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing family and that they be published in the county papers and The Kentucky Pythian.

Fourth. That the usual Pythian respects be paid by the lodge to the memory of our brother and that in addition the members wear the usual emblem of mourning for a period of thirty days.

W. S. TINSLEY, C. M. BARNETT, McDOWELL A. FOGLE, Committee.

TURPINITE MAY BE CAUSE OF LOSSES

(Continued From First Page.)

that if the Germans ever attacked the city there would be unheard of slaughter; so apparently it was supposed that these shells—which, presumably, are used in the seventy-five-millimeter field guns—would be reserved as a last resort for the defense of the capital. But now, according to the theory, the French have at last overcome their humanitarian scruples and decided to use the shells.

Turpin, the supposed inventor of the new shell, has had a stormy history. In 1836, in his laboratory at Colombes, he discovered a method of making picric acid tractable and available for use in high explosives. Thereupon he proceeded with the invention of millinite, and followed with several other explosives. In 1887, however, he accused a certain Capt. Tripin, of the territorial artillery, of stealing his formula and plans for shells and selling them to the Armistongs in England. Turpin published a book in 1890 attacking the Armistongs and Tripin with such effect that he procured the latter's conviction, but in the book he published various plans and specifications which gave his enemies a chance to attack him on the charge of divulging secrets pertaining to the national defenses. He was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and pardoned after twenty-three months.

ADABURG.

Sept. 30.—A protracted meeting will begin at Adaburg Baptist church Monday night.

A combined store and dwelling is being erected at this place by Mr. Clabe Wedding.

A debating society was organized at Belmont school house Thursday night. Prof. D. D. Moseley was elected president and the outlook is great for oratorical and literary improvement.

Rev. J. B. Rayborn attended conference at Louisville last week.

Mr. Onis Wade and Miss Myrtle Baughn were united in marriage at the home of Rev. Fuqua Friday evening. They will make their home with the groom's mother.

Prof. Robert Taylor and Mr. Roma Wade attended the Hartford Fair Saturday.

When A Hapsburg Dies.

A very strange burial custom has been observed for centuries by the house of Hapsburg, the most ancient of the reigning houses of Europe. On the death of the Austrian Emperor or the body is carried by the shortest way from the imperial palace to the crypt of the ancient monastery of the Capuchins, near Vienna. No one appears to receive the royal cortege. Thereupon the master of ceremonies knocks on the closed door with his staff and demands admission.

"Who is there?" asks the voice of



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Do You Want a Fence?

Once a farmer said to one of his farmer friends when he was trying to sell him a cow:


"A cow is a cow." "Yes," replied the other, "but there's a mighty big difference in cows."

Some give lots of good milk, and some don't give enough to pay for their keep. Some it's a profit to own, and others a dead loss. It's the same way with you, Friend Farmer, in regard to your fencing. Some is a profit to own and install while others are a dead loss. Remember we have the best wire fencing line, from the strongest pasture fence down to the poultry wire fence. Won't you please get our prices? We have rock-bottom price for every one. We're here with the goods.

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A Tonic with slight laxative qualities.

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the guardian monk from within. "His Majesty, the Most High Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Duke of Syria," and so forth, replies the master of ceremonies, as he relates the long list of the dead man's titles.

"I know no such man," curtly replies the guardian from behind the closed door.

The master of ceremonies knocks a second time. Again the monk asks, "who is there?" Again the master of ceremonies repeats the list of royal titles, and again the voice of the

gurdian replies, "I know no such man."

A third time the master of ceremonies knocks with his staff. "Who is there?" repeats the voice. "Our brother, Francis Joseph" (or whatever the dead monarch's name may be), replies the master of ceremonies.

At this humble confession of the simple humanity of the dead Emperor the bolts fly back. "Enter, brother!" cries the voice of the guardian monk, and the body is admitted. There follows later an imposing public burial.—Youth's Companion.